

S A N

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wife's Surgery.*
SA'NATIVE. adj. [from *sanare*.] Powerful to cure; healing.
 The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs.
SA'NATIVENESS. n. f. [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.
SA'NCTIFICATION. n. f. [from *sanctificare*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.
 The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hosker.*
 2. The act of making holy; consecration.
 The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingsfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. n. f. [from *sanctifico*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.
 To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
TO SA'NCTIFY. v. a. [from *sanctifico*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.
 For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb. ix. 13.*
 2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness.
 The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hosker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*
 Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*
 What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt.
 The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
 Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*
 4. To secure from violation.
 Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. adj. [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.
 A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONY. n. f. [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.
 If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jacques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, the accomplished. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
 There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Ral.*

SANCTION. n. f. [from *sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.
 I have kill'd a slave,
 And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
 Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
 A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
 With fates averle, the rout in arms resort,
 To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*
 There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*
 Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.
 'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
 Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. n. f. [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness.
 In their looks divine
 The image of their glorious Maker shone,
 Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

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SA'NCTITY. n. f. [from *sanctitas*, Latin.]
 1. Holiness; the state of being holy.
 At his touch,
 Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
 They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place
 No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
 By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.
 This youth
 I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,
 And to his image, which methought did promise
 Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.
 About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
 Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
 Beatitude pass'd utterance. *Milton.*

TO SA'NCTUARISE. v. n. [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges.
 No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. n. f. [from *sanctuarium*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]
 1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penitential*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.
 Having waste ground enough,
 Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
 And pitch our evils there. *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd
 Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*
 Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Regier's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.
 Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
 I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*.
 To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H. VI.*

Of have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
 But *sanctuary* children, ne'er till now. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
 He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.
 What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SAND. n. f. [from *sandus*, Danish and Dutch.]
 1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.
 That finer matter called *sands*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *sands*
 There I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
 Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
 The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:
 Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*
 Calling for more paper to re-write, king Philip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Hosker.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
 As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*
 The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*
 Celia and I, the other day,
 Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.
 Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Kneller.*

Her fons spread
 Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*
SA'NDAL. n. f. [from *sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills,
 While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe
 Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
 And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*. *Prior.*

His feet are shod. *The*

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The *sandals* of celestial moid,
 Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
 Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SA'NDARAK. n. f. [from *sandarake*, French; *sandaraca*, Latin.]
 1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*
SA'NDRLIND. adj. [from *sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

SA'NDROX Tree. n. f. [from *sandra*, Latin.] A plant.
 It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is spread open at the brim, and slightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular compressed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundish flat seed. The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to *sus vanica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDRO. adj. [from *sand*.]
 1. Covered with sand; barren.
 In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
 Restless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
 Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.
 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
 So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
 With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
 Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Thessalian bulls;
 Slow in pursuit; but match'd in mouth like bells,
 Each under each. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NDERLING. n. f. A bird.
 Among the first sort we reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. n. f. [from *santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wife's Surgery.*
SA'NDEVER. n. f.

That which our English glassmen call *sander*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *saindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.

SA'NDISH. adj. [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Boyle.*

Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Boyle's Kalendar.*

SA'NDSTONE. n. f. [from *sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.
 Grains of gold in *sandstone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Cella Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. adj. [from *sand*.]
 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.
 I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
 But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*

Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
 Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
 Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
 And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillis.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsoft.
 Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon's Villiers.*

SAKE. adj. [from *sana*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a sane and sound state.*

SANK. The preterite of sing.
 Then sang Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Ex. xv.*
 These next they sang, of all creation first. *Milton.*

SANGUIFEROUS. adj. [from *sanguis*, Latin.] Conveying blood.
 The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the mules of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICATION. n. f. [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguis*, and *ficio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, deriv'd from the blood, in a good state. *Arbutnot.*

Athematic persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatic. *Arbutnot on Amentis.*

SA'NGUIFIER. n. f. [from *sanguis* and *ficio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.
 Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Hæmorrhoids.*

TO SA'NGUIFY. v. n. [from *sanguis* and *ficio*, Latin.] To produce blood.
 At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. adj. [from *sanguis*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, French; from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.
 We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*
 Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Erasme's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SA'NGUINARY. n. f. [from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Anguaria.*
SA'NGUINE. adj. [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]
 1. Red; having the colour of blood.
 This fellow
 Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
 Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
 Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*
 A stream of neck'rous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
 Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*
 Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind,
 And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:
 The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
 Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.
 The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Bro.*
 Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.
 A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of soporifics, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. n. f. [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.
 A grievous wound,
 From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
 That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
 And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fa. Queen.*

SA'NGUINESS. n. f. [from *sanguine*.] Ardour; heat of ex-

SA'NGUINITY. n. f. [from *sanguine*.] Confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.
 Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineity* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinck violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*
SANGUINEOUS. adj. [from *sanguis*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]
 1. Constituting blood.
 This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Abounding with blood.
 A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbutnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. n. f. [from *sanhedrim*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SA'NICLE. n. f. [from *sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Latin.] A plant.
 It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and resting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. n. f. [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.
 It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wife's Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS. adj. [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.
 Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I propos'd digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wife's Surgery.*

SA'NITY. n. f. [from *sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.
 How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are?
 A happiness that often madness hits on,
 Which *sanity* and reason could not be
 So prosperously delivered of. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of sink.
 As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's History of Spain.*

SANS. The